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62191
SCHAFER—The Hardy Bukowinan Walnut
(Plant patent No. 494)

LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY

CLARKSTON HEIGHTS
CLARKSTON, WASH.

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The New WAHLBERT Peach

The New HALO Peach

BETTER and HARDIER VARIETIES of FRUIT and NUT TREES

SHRUBS

BERRIES

ROSES

SCHAFER WALNUT

(Plant patent No. 494)

HISTORY:

For untold centuries the so-called "English" or "Persian" walnuts (*Juglans Regia*) have grown in most parts of Europe and Asia to latitudes as far north as 55 degrees and to altitudes of 6,000 feet. Their northern spread is 6,000 miles from Copenhagen to Manchukuo. Poland, the Carpathian mountains and the Russian Ukraine have many fine trees. Just where these came from we are not sure but very likely the Magyars brought them with them from what is now Manchukuo in the 9th century or in previous invasions.

Trees from these cold areas must, of necessity, grow fast in the spring and early summer and must mature their crop and wood early in the fall. All cold-country walnuts (from north China, Russia or Poland) seem to have these characteristics, in contrast to the ones brought to this country from France, Italy or southern Germany. It is unfortunate that we did not have good introductions from the cold sections earlier.

The Schafer Walnut comes from the northern edge of the Carpathian mountains near Bukowina, latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 26 degrees east, about 60 miles south-west from Cernauti. This is at considerable altitude with winter temperatures dropping to 40 or 50 degrees below zero. A very severe climate. Winter and summer isotherms would indicate temperatures like northern Montana. The ground freezes deeply.

The original Schafer Walnut tree, grown from seed brought from Bukowina, was planted in its present location near Yakima, Washington, about 1926. Its spread is now over 60 feet and annual production several hundred pounds.

INHERENT FACTORS IN HARDINESS:

1. Schafer Walnut trees mature their nuts a month earlier than either Black Walnuts or most English types. Thus nitrates and other plant foods drained from the woody tissues to develop nuts can be replenished before winter dormancy. Trees, like cattle, should go into winter well fed.

2. Schafer trees mature their buds and wood about with Black Walnuts and well ahead of Franquette in this way minimizing danger from early fall freezes.

3. Although most soft-fruit buds, especially peach and apricot, swell badly during warm spells in winter, SCHAFER buds have shown no tendency to break their winter rest period until ready to bounce out into leaf. With us this is when peaches are in full bloom. This so-called dormancy is important in regions of variable winter temperatures.

4. The chemistry of plant cells and stored foods is imperfectly understood but we do know that plants having a "balanced ration" of food, including water, throughout the growing season are much less susceptible to winter injury. What may be called "winter injury" in plants of inherent hardiness is frequently the result of summer-injury or food deficiencies.

DESCRIPTION:

Tree—Rapid grower, tall and spreading.

Nuts—Large. Thin-shelled. Quality excellent. Very full-meated.

Bearing—Bears young, annually and abundantly.

Quality—Excellent. Considered by many as superior to Franquette.

GENERAL:

The valuable Circassian Walnut timber used in furniture manufacture is from the walnut trees of this type. Most of this lumber has come from the Caucasus Mountain region lying between the Black and Caspian seas.

We estimate a yearly return of from 100 to 300 lbs. of nuts per tree at ten years of age.

Besides being a profitable orchard tree the Schafer Walnut is most desirable as an ornamental. Its rich, rather glossy foliage and symmetry of growth adapts it to almost any type of planting. A combination of beauty, pleasure and profit.

We have been very gratified at the wide interest shown in the SCHAFER WALNUT. Our trees growing in most of the States and several places in Canada.

SCHAFER WALNUT TREES (grafted)
(plant patent #494)

Shipped express F. O. B. Lewiston, Idaho.

THE WALNUT PLANTING:

A planting of walnuts made 60' square will require 12 trees to the acre. An interplanting of peaches 20' apart would require 96 trees per acre. This is good practice.

PRICES FOR SPRING DELIVERY 1948

Under 4' height \$ 5.00 each
4-6' height 6.00 each
6-8' height 7.50 each
8-10' height 10.00

10% discount on a dozen or more trees.

Trees are packed to ship anywhere! We have had no difficulty whatever in shipments to the Eastern States.

SETTING WALNUTS

It is advisable to put a heavy stake on the south-west side of walnut trees when planting. This protects the stem from the hot sun, holds tree erect, and saves many accidents. Keep the ground surface mulched and when watering be sure water goes down to the depth of the roots.

In our quest for better varieties we have examined many seedlings and bud sports and are testing the ones that show genuine promise. Whether in fruits or men, "there is always room at the top." If you have something outstanding write us about it.

**PLANT WALNUTS FOR FUTURE SECURITY
EAT THEM FOR HEALTH**

**MULTI-VARIETY FRUIT TREES
and DWARF FRUIT TREES**

For Your Back Yard
See Next Page

**STRAWBERRIES WITHOUT RUNNERS
Rockhill Everbearing**

New. Bears first year. Attractive plants growing in a low mound with lots of luscious berries. Priced on back page.

NEW !!!

CRIMSON KING MAPLE

Plant Patent No. 735

The Schwedler Maple strain that holds its color until Fall. 7-8 ft. \$6.00 Each

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Indian Summer

Bears a heavy crop very early in season. Bears again in the fall over a long period. This berry is fine flavored, large size and moderately firm. Recommends for both home and commercial.

IDARED APPLE

A Gorgeous Apple

Quality of Jonathan. Size of Rome. Keeps like a Winesap. (See description).

SET PLANTS WITH BARE ROOTS THIS WAY

- 1 SET PLANT SLIGHTLY DEEPER THAN IT STOOD IN NURSERY
- 2 SPREAD ROOTS OUT NATURALLY
- 3 SHAKE GOOD SOIL DOWN AMONG ROOTS. WORK IN WITH FINGERS
- 4 SHAKE TREE UP AND DOWN TO SETTLE DIRT
- 5 TREAD SOIL FIRMLY WHEN HOLE IS HALF FULL
- 6 FILL HOLE AND TRAMP SOIL. THE LIGHTER THE SOIL THE HARDER THE TRAMP
- 7 LEAVE LOOSE SOIL ON TOP OR COVER GROUND WITH MULCH
- 8 POCKET LEFT TO CATCH WATER
- 9 NOTE—MANURE, UNLESS WELL ROTTED AND THOROUGHLY MIXED WITH THE SOIL SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON TOP IF USED AT ALL.

THIN-SHELLED BLACK WALNUTS

Grafted Trees

The thin-shelled varieties of American Black Walnuts are selections from the best of our native nuts. They have about twice the proportion of meat as the ordinary black walnuts. Most trees will bear the third year after planting. We list some of the best varieties.

THOMAS—A large nut cracking out about 90% halves and quarters. **MEAT**—light-colored, mild flavored and very fine. **TREE**—tall, very rapid grower. Tends to alternate production.

STABLER—Tree smaller and more spreading than Thomas. Nut very thin shelled. Many kernels come out entire. Rich flavor. Bears regularly.

MEYERS—Very thin shelled black. One of the latest selections.

OHIO—Tall, graceful tree of fine foliage. Excellent nut.

Grafted walnuts bear early, usually the third year after planting. Production increases rapidly.

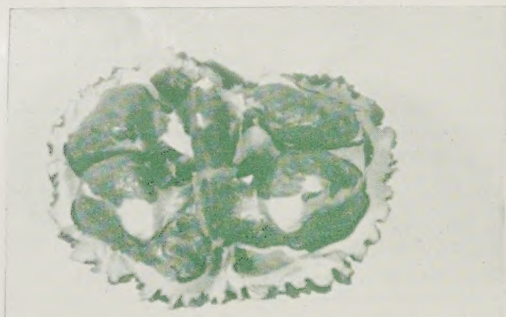
Meats in large pieces and of uniform quality are very much in demand at good prices. The industry is new and growing. Few good nuts or quality meats of black walnuts are on the market.

There is a ready market for these good nuts.

For permanent trees we suggest you plant 60 feet apart or 12 trees per acre. Interplant with Wahlbert peaches, 96 trees per acre. Fence row planting may be closer.

3 to 4 foot trees, \$4.00 each.

4 to 6 foot trees, \$5.00 each.



THOMAS

American Black Walnut

Actual size—note large amount of kernel.

OTHER NUT VARIETIES

FILBERTS or HAZELNUTS

Filberts, as grown commercially, are selected varieties of European or hybrid origin. They are much larger than our native American hazels. They do well in many parts of the country and are good producers. It is necessary to plant at least two varieties for good pollination and three are perhaps better. Barcelona and Daviana do well together. DuChilly is also a fine nut and many growers use the three varieties. 4 foot trees, \$1.50 each.

CHESTNUTS

The greatest development in Chestnuts has been in the introduction of Chinese strains. These are not only an improvement in quality over the native American and the European Chestnuts but are hardier, and blight resistant as well. For this reason we are propagating only the Chinese Chestnuts. These are grown from selections made by The U. S. D. A. experiment stations. Chinese Chestnuts are sweet and rich and usually the nut comes entirely free from the inner skin or pellicle. Chestnuts rival corn in food value produced per acre. Plant 40' to 60' apart. Plant two or more trees. 3-4' trees \$2.50 each.

ALMONDS:

Almonds do well here. With us they are of about the same hardiness as peaches but are a little more susceptible to early spring or late fall injury. We handle varieties that do well in most peach areas. Two or more varieties are necessary for cross-pollination. 4-6' trees \$2.00 each.

PECANS:

Paper-shell, Northern Pecans are promising. The trees are magnificent, the nuts good but production rather in the experimental stage. Plant two or more varieties for pollination. Grafted \$5.00 each.

WAHLBERT PEACH

(Plant Patent #520)

Hardiness—Color—Quality—Firmness—Productivity

Has never missed a crop.

This excellent peach, originated by A. W. (Bert) Wahl, Clarkston, Washington, first bore in 1921. Its attractiveness was immediately apparent and its good qualities appreciated. However it was not until a series of severe winters ruined crops of all other varieties that its unusual hardiness was known. The WAHLBERT PEACH has not failed in twenty-four years.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF WAHLBERT

1. COLOR—Deep red over golden yellow.
2. FLESH—Rich yellow.
3. HARDINESS—Crops when others freeze.
4. PRODUCTIVITY—Bears abundantly, self-fertile.
5. COLORING—Early, well ahead of picking time.
6. SEASON—Two weeks ahead of Hale. It ripens when good peaches are scarce.
7. ADHERENCE—Does not fall. Sticks to the tree even after ripening.
8. SHAPE—Almost round, depressed at apex, packs easily and well.
9. FLAVOR—Rich and good—no astringency or bitterness near pit. Tasty.
10. SIZE—Large, about 3"x3".
11. CANNING—Excellent home canner and very promising for commercial canning, rich juice.
12. SHIPPING—Firm flesh, medium tough adhering skin—does not show bruises readily. Holds up.

In WAHLBERT season other good peaches are scarce. We think it firmer and better than any freestone peach ripening near its season. Altho resembling Hale in shape and appearance WAHLBERT is higher colored, much more productive and has no astringency about the pit.

The tenacity with which WAHLBERT adheres to the tree means more peaches in the basket, enables picking with a smaller crew. With its firmness, flavor and rich, syrupy juice this peach is much in demand.

When you grow fruit it is production that counts. And by production we mean the amount of good merchantable fruit per acre. WAHLBERT is the answer.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Dwarf trees produce full sized fruit on small trees. Bear very young. Fine for backyards.

Caliper $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " \$2.50 each

Apple—Yellow Delicious, Red Delicious. Pears—Bartlett, Comice. Peaches—J. H. Hale, Imp. Elberta. Prune—Italian. Cherry—Montmorency, Royal Ann.

MULTIPLE-VARIETY FRUIT TREES

For Your Back Yard

Different kinds of apple or different kinds of cherries on one tree. 4 varieties, \$4.00. 5 varieties, \$5.00.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

We have selected a few choice shrubs that will do well under most conditions. These are well branched, good sized plants, averaging about 3' in height but varying with variety, type, and rapidity of growth. Price \$1.00 each.

ALMOND—Profuse blooming, pink or white, flowering. Early in spring.

ALTHEA—Erect growing, tall, with large flowers. August.

BEAUTYBUSH, KALKWITZIA—Graceful. Pink flowers in May.

BUTTERFLY BUSH, BUDDERIA—Lovely, long spikes of color.

CORALBERRY—Small pink flowers, red fruit. Graceful and hardy.

FORSYTHIA—Very early. Profusion of yellow bloom.

Azalia and Magnolia

These deciduous varieties are quite hardy. They prefer an acid soil. Should be kept well mulched with peat moss.

AZALIA: With buds. Balled.
Mollis—Apricot yellow flowers.
Altaclare—Copper-yellow flowers.
Western—White, tinged with pink.
15"-18" size, with buds \$3.50 each.

MAGNOLIA: With buds. Balled.
Soulangeana—White, tinted with purple.
\$7.50-\$12.00 each according to variety and sizes.

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

Not many broad-leaf evergreens are hardy here and some of these varieties may kill back if the winter is severe.

HOLLY: 18"-24" \$6.50 each
American—Red berried Christmas holly.

Perney Holly—Semi-dwarf Chinese Holly, abundant red berries. 18"-24", \$5.00 each.

LAUREL—Zabeli—A hardy laurel with long spikes of scented, white bloom. A rare, new variety of merit. 9"-12" bushy, \$1.00 each.
12"-15" \$2.00 each.

Cotoneaster Horizontals—Low spreading with bright red berries. 18"-24", \$3.50 each.

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn):
Chinese—A dense, shapely evergreen of fine, glossy foliage. Heavy coryms of coral-red berries 18"-24" \$2.50 each.

PYRACANTHA—Govt. Red. A U. S. D. A. selection having abundant foliage and bright red berries. 24"-30", \$2.50 each.

DAPHNE CNEORUM—Low-growing with pink bloom of great fragrance in spring and fall. 9"-12" \$2.00 each.

MEDITERRANEAN HEATHER—Creeping Heath. Hardy, winter and spring blooming heather. Flowers bright carmen-red. 12"-15" \$2.50 each.

BOXWOOD:
Truetree—Quite dense. Upright growth. 30"-36" \$6.00 each.

Truedwarf—Very dense and slow growing. Excellent for borders. 7 year plants 12"-15" \$3.00

PLANT WALNUTS FOR FUTURE SECURITY. EAT THEM FOR HEALTH.

SEE OUR EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTALS. NOT ALL ARE LISTED.

HALO A Peach of a Peach. Very firm, rich red, yellow freestone of about Golden Jubilee season. A heavy producer. Seemingly very frost resistant. Colors deeply before ripe and holds to the tree. Developed from Tuscan. First bore fruit in 1938.

FRUIT TREES

Listed in approximate ripening order

RELATIVE RIPENING DATES VARY ACCORDING TO SEASON, LOCATION, AND CONDITION

Numbers preceding names indicate the days later in ripening than the first variety listed. Thus, the "50" preceding Red Gravenstein indicates that it ripens 50 days later than the earliest variety marked "0". Wahlbert Peach ripens 42 days after Mayflower, the J. H. Hale, 58 days after Mayflower, etc.

APPLES—

- *0 CRIMSON BEAUTY (Early Red Bird)—Fine, hardy, productive, larger than Transparent and 10 days earlier.
10 YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Early yellow, fine for sauce.
20 EARLY MCINTOSH—A new apple of promise. McIntosh-Transparent cross.
30 WILSON'S RED JUNE—Rich in color and tasty. An improved Red June.
50 RED GRAVENSTEIN—Fine cooking and eating.

60 MILTON—

A new introduction of fine quality and comes in a season when good apples are scarce. From N. Y. Experiment Station.

IDARED—

This fine apple is a selection of Dr. Leif Verner of the University of Idaho. It represents years of apple breeding and selection. Quality is equal to Jonathan, size considerably larger, coloring excellent. It is a late keeper, a most promising addition to the first class winter apples. Bears young and abundantly.

- 70 WINTER BANANA—Very desirable cooking and eating.
DARK JONATHAN—Colors deeply and early.
JONATHAN—Red striped, fine for every use.
RED DELICIOUS—High-color, aromatic, choice eating.
YELLOW DELICIOUS—Cooking and eating. Popular. Productive, excellent.
ROME BEAUTY (Red)—Fine eater. Grand baker.
WINESAP—Winter eater and cooker, red.
DARK WINESAP—Earlier coloring.
YELLOW NEWTOWN (Newtown Pippin)—Greenish-yellow, keeper.

CRAB APPLES—

- WHITNEY—Large, red stripe, good.
SIBERIAN—Hardy, productive.

PEARS—

- CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A fine, large, home orchard pear.
BARTLETT—Favorite for eating and canning, juicy, buttery.
FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, productive, quality.
GORHAM—Bartlett type but later and keeps months longer.
D'ANJOU—Splendid winter eating pear.
BOSC—Large, long-neck, late dessert pear.

COMICE—Nothing finer in a winter dessert pear.

PEACHES—(*) Indicates hardest varieties.

(Y. F.—Abbreviation, yellow freestone.)

- *0 *MAY FLOWER—Dessert peach, white flesh.

24 RED HAVEN—Y. F. A real addition to early peaches and attracting attention wherever peaches are grown. Fine quality and color.

- 28 HALO—Outstanding Y. F. New peach of our own development. Excellent eating, firm, large, very high-colored. A heavy, young producer. Won first place in a National Fruits Show in 1939. Seems very resistant to spring frosts. Ships and handles well.

- 30 GOLDEN JUBILEE—Y. F., fairly firm, splendid tree and fruit.
35 ROCHESTER—Y. F., very hardy in bud, excellent eaten fresh.
40 *HALE HAVEN—Medium size, productive, well-colored. Needs heavy trimming for size.

42**WAHLBERT—See description.

- 45 EARLY CRAWFORD—Y. F., an old favorite that everybody knows.
47 SLAPPEY—Y. F., a small peach of unexcelled quality for table or canning.

- 52 GOLDEN ELBERTA—"Gold Medal"—Y. F., an earlier better-flavored Elberta.

- 56 ELBERTA—Y. F., standard freestone canner.
56 PEAK CLING—Productive and good canner.

- 58 J. H. HALE—Y. F., one of the best commercial peaches; large, handsome canner.

- 60 *MUIR or MALTA—Y. F., non-acid, good canner.

- 62 *INDIAN CLING—Red flesh; used extensively for pickling.

- 90 SALWAY—Slicing or canning; rather mild.

- 105 KRUMMEL'S OCT.—Y. F., large, eating.

APRICOTS—

- EARLY CHINESE—Fine, hardy, productive. Not large, but a great favorite.

- PERFECTION—This new cot is proving to be one of the best. Large size, rich yellow, uniform ripening, firm for handling, shipping.

- WENATCHEE (Wenatchee Moorpark)—Very large, commercial.

- BLENHEIM—Excellent quality, medium size, productive.

- TILTON—One of best commercial canners.

CHERRIES—Sweet.

- *0 TARTARIAN—Medium sweet, dark, juicy.

- 10 ROYAL ANNE—Commercial canner.

- 10 DEACON—Large, dark, does not rain-crack, hardy, can pick before or after Bing.

- 10 BING—Large, dark, shipper.

- 15 LAMBERT—Large, dark, fine tree.

- 20 BLACK REPUBLICAN—Large, black, firm.

Note: Use Deacon, Tartarian or Black Republican for pollenizers with Lambert, Bing or Royal Anne.

CHERRIES—Sour.

- 0 MAY DUKE—Large, early, favorite.

- 15 MONTMORENCY—Large, light red, standard canner.

- 20 LATE DUKE—Large, dark red, fine, late.

PLUMS AND PRUNES—

- *0 SANTA ROSA—Excellent, early shipper. Demands top prices everywhere.

- 5 PEACH PLUM—Large, purple-red, excellent eating.

- 14 EARLY ITALIAN (De Maris strain)—Similar to Italian but two weeks earlier. Commercially very profitable.

- 20 WEATHERSPOON—Colors early, does not fall, large and good for shipping.

RED ACE—A round dessert plum, red all the way through. Unsurpassed for quality. Good shipper.

- 32 ITALIAN—The standard prune of the N. W. Excellent for eating fresh, drying or canning or shipping.

- 35 DOUBLE X FRENCH—An improved Petite, very sweet.

- 40 DAMSON—Small, dark blue, tart, cooking and preserves.

40 EMILY—This new plum is very similar to President but 10 days earlier. Of excellent flavor and quality, well colored. Splendid for eating, canning or shipping.

- 50 PRESIDENT—Commands a fine price on all markets. Follows Italian prune on markets and sells considerably higher. Very large.

NECTARINES—

Similar to peaches but smooth skinned and distinctively flavored. Aromatic and delicious.

QUINCES—

They are very fine in preserves or jellies, also fine candied. Small trees with a lovely bloom.

PINEAPPLE—This fine variety is also delicious baked.

GRAPES

Special New Hardy Varieties: 2 yrs., \$1.00 each.

KEUKA—Dark red, a new grape of exceptional aroma, quality and hardiness. American-European hybrid.

SENECA—Extremely early white grape. Well bunched, productive, high in quality. Quite firm.

BLACK MONUKKA—Excellent, vigorous, seedless, productive, enormous bunches. European-American Hybrid.

SHERIDAN—A bigger, sweeter, better and more productive Concord. A few days later than Concord.

Other New Hardy Varieties: \$.75 each

PORTLAND—Earliest white. Fine quality.

FREDONIA—Earliest Black eating grape. Growing in favor. N. Y. Exp. Sta. product.

CACO—Red American eating. Very fine in bunch, size and flavor.

GOLDEN MUSCAT—Golden red, of Muscat type and flavor. Large, productive and fine.

Other Hardy Varieties: \$.50 each

CONCORD, NIAGARA, WORDEN
EUROPEAN VARIETIES—2 yrs. \$.50 each
(For sure crops cover in winter.)

CSABA—Greenish-white, a very hardy, fine, early variety from northeastern Europe. Muscat flavor. Ripens in July. Not usually covered.

RIBIER—Black, very large, new, early, fine, firm.

MUSCAT—White, excellent eating grape.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS—White, fine eating or drying.

FLAME TOKAY—Red, a favorite large grape.

EMPEROR—Late grape of excellent size and quality.

LADY FINGER—Slender white grape. A favorite.

CURRENTS

RED LAKE—New, probably the largest sized and easiest picked of any currant. Very productive. Bright red, excellent flavor.

GOOSEBERRY

PIXWELL—A new berry of flavor, size and productivity. Nice eating direct from the bush when fully ripe.

BERRIES

BOYSENBERRY—This has rapidly become one of the favorite trailing berries. Very large and tasty.

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY—Much like the original except a little sweeter and earlier.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY—Much nicer to handle than the old thorny type.

EVERGREEN THORNLESS BLACKBERRY—This berry originated from a sport of the native Northwest blackberry. It demands highest prices on the market and yields tremendously.

RASPBERRIES—

INDIAN SUMMER—A new addition to the two-crop berries. Very early, large, dark, hardy and productive. For home use or local market. Sets another crop in late fall. Dark red, fine.

NEWBURGH—Very large, productive, wonderful shipper; N. Y. Exp. Sta.

NEW WASHINGTON—This fine new berry has done exceptionally well at the experiment stations of this state and is rapidly increasing in use.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—

MORRISON—Probably the largest and the best of all the blackcaps. Productive.

STRAWBERRIES—

We list only a few that have proved most satisfactory in the Inland Empire.

MARSHALL, NEW OREGON, RED HEART—Excellent single-crop berries.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—

STREAMLINER—Originated near Enterprise, Oregon. Large and sweet everbearer. The first crop is very similar in production to single-crop berries. This makes it a real dual-purpose berry. Excellent.

EVERMORE—#1166 everbearer from the Minn. Exp. Sta. Brand new and a winner.

ROCKHILL—Description on front.

PLANTING BALLED TREES



Dig hole and set ball as illustrated. Do not remove burlap. Do not bounce ball or break dirt. Fill hole $\frac{3}{4}$ full of top-soil and pack firmly. Water thoroughly. Fill and mulch. Use no manure unless well rotted, mixed with soil and then only as a surface mulch.

EVERGREENS

Due to the many sizes in evergreen we are not attempting to quote prices here but ask you to write for quotations or, better yet, come and see them for yourself.



A B C D E F

"A" GROUP—Trees used almost entirely for specimen or group planting, away from buildings.
NORWAY SPRUCE—2-3' \$3.00.
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—\$5 to \$15.00.

"B" GROUP—Used for both foundation and specimen planting.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—3-4' \$4.50.

"C" GROUP—Tall and narrow pyramids.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE most used and always good. 3-4' \$5.00; 4-5' \$7.00.

IRISH JUNIPER dense, bluish—4-5' \$7.50.

SCOPULORUM silver colored juniper—

3-4' \$6.00

KETELEER JUNIPER rapid grower, good green—4-5' \$8.00

CAPITATA YEW a hardy excellent yew—3' \$5.50

IRISH YEW very narrow, hardy where sheltered.—3' \$7.00

"D" GROUP—Round or roundly spreading.

WOODWARD'S GLOBE ARBORVITAE—Standard round—18-24" \$5.00.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA—Pendulous, graceful, rapid grower—15-18" \$4.00.

"DA" GROUP—Small and dense, roundish but growing to point. For foundation plantings.

BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARB—popular golden dwarf—15-18" \$4.00; 18-24" \$5.00.

SPINEY GREEK—Grey green—15-18" \$4.00.

"E" GROUP—Low and spreading.

PFITZER JUNIPER—Bluish grey cast. Very good—15-18" \$3.50.

SABINA—Green, branches tending upward—15-18" \$3.50

MUGHO PINE—Good green, hardy and attractive—15-18" \$4.00

TAMARISKAFOLIA—Dense, slow grower. Choice—15-18" \$4.00.

"F" CREEPING—ANDORA J., Purplish spreader—15-18" \$3.00

See our Evergreens.

ROSES

2 year, #1 field grown, top quality.

In roses we handle only the best. All are two year, field grown, top-quality plants. Variety selections are made for free-blooming and beauty.

\$1.25 each, \$13.50 doz.

RED—

AMI QUINARD—Dark, rich, garnet.

CATHERINE KODES—Blood red.

GEN. MACARTHUR—Brilliant red.

K. of K.—Dazzling velvety scarlet.

McGREDY'S SCARLET—Scarlet.

PINK—

LULU—Salmon rose and pink.

PINK DAWN—Fragrant, warm pink.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Light pink.

WHITE—

McGREDY'S IVORY—Ivory white.

CALEDONIA—Pure white.

MULTI-COLOR—

MISS ROWENA THOM—Rich pink and old gold.

TREASURE ISLAND—Orange copper.

HINRICH GAEDE—Copper and orange.

YELLOW—

CONQUEROR—Flame yellow.

MME. JOS PERRAUD—Copper yellow.

GOLDEN RAPTURE—Golden yellow.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.

PRES. HOOVER CLIMBER and others.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GUARANTEE—All stock is guaranteed to reach your shipping point in good growing condition, to be up to grade and to pass State Inspection. We cannot guarantee growth or be responsible for stock in any way after reaching destination. Any complaints must be made within 10 days.

NON WARRANTY—We will upon proper proof replace free of charge any stock proving untrue to label, or refund amount paid. However in common with other nurserymen we give no warranty, express or implied, as to productivity, quality, description or any other matter of any stock, plants or bulbs we sell.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Unless otherwise instructed we will endeavor to make substitutions of equal merit in case we cannot supply a variety as ordered.

TERMS—At least 25% cash with order, balance C. O. D.

PRICES—Subject to change without notice.

F. O. B. Our shipping point; Lewiston, Idaho.

LYNN TUTTLE NURSERY
Clarkston, Washington

Located on CLARKSTON HEIGHTS overlooking the cities of Clarkston, Washington and Lewiston, Idaho.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Best kinds for the Inland Empire. Prices on larger or smaller sizes proportionate.

Large rapid growers:

LOCUST—A hardy tree for quick shade.
8 to 10 foot \$2.50

LOCUST—Idaho Red Flowering. This lovely flowering tree is the result of cross-pollination of the common locust with the Rose Acacia, or pink locust. Growth habit similar to common locust. No seed is developed or seed pods formed. It blooms intermittently all summer. Thorns are few, short and scattered. Really a fine, clean tree.
6-8' \$4.00

SYCAMORE—Very popular for street and other planting. Clean, broadly spread. 6-8' \$3.00.

Moderate sized or slower growing trees:

BIRCH—White. Graceful, disease free, tall growing and moderately narrow, 8 - 10 ft. \$4.00.

BIRCH—Cut Leaf Weeping, 6 - 8 ft. \$6.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT—White Flowering, \$3.50.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Pink, 6 - 8 ft. \$7.00.

LINDEN—American Basswood, 6 - 8 ft. \$3.00.

MAPLE—Norway. Round head. Good form and color, 8 - 10 ft. \$3.50.

MAPLE—Red. A native American. Brilliant fall coloring, 4 - 5 ft. \$2.00.

MAPLE—Schwedler. Bronze leaves in spring turning to rich, dark green, 8 - 10 ft. \$3.50.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Red berries in fall, 8 - 10 ft. \$4.00.

GINKGO—Found in petrified forests in central Washington. More recently introduced to this country from China. Although a deciduous tree its rather broad leaves are really modified needles. Street or yard, 8 - 10 ft. \$4.00.

Small Flowering Trees:

HAWTHORN—Pauls Scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Heavy \$4.00.

Double White and Double Pink, these two varieties similar to Pauls Scarlet except for color, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

CHERRY—Flowering. Both regular tree form and the weeping varieties, branched heads, \$3.00.

CRAB—Dolgo Flowering. Beautiful blooms followed by bright red crabapples, 5 - 6 ft. \$2.50.

PLUM—Purple Leaf Flowering, 5 - 6 ft. \$2.50.

DOGWOOD—White Flowering, balled, 4 - 5 ft. \$5.00.

DOGWOOD—Pink Flowering. These are among the most beautiful of flowering trees, 4 - 5 ft., balled, \$7.50.

WHY NOT NUT TREES?

Yes, why not. Nut trees are beautiful, easily cared for, and clean. Nut trees root deeply and do not interfere with lawns and gardens. Nothing could be finer than a large Schaffer Walnut with its rich, lustrous foliage and broad crown. For a smaller tree the Chinese Chestnut is most desirable; for still smaller the Filbert and Almond.

**PLANT WALNUTS FOR FUTURE SECURITY.
EAT THEM FOR HEALTH.**

PRICES 1948

Most of our fruit stocks are in the 4 - 6 ft. grade, an excellent size for planting. We have extra heavy specimen trees in some varieties.

FRUIT TREES

Write for quantity prices.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, APRICOT, PLUM,
PRUNE, NECTARINE:

5 to 6', Each\$1.75

4 to 6', Each1.50

Cherries, Wahlbert Peach, Idared Apple,

25c higher.

WRITE FOR QUANTITY PRICES

NUT TREES

Priced in Description

SCHAFER WALNUT—Patent No. 494. Filberts, Chestnuts, Grafted Black Walnuts, Almonds, Pecans. See descriptions.

GRAPES

(See description.)

BERRIES

	each,	in lots of
	each	25 to 50 100
Boysenberry	\$.25	\$.20 \$.18
Nectarberry .....	.30	.25 .22

THORNLESS BERRIES

Boysenberry .....	.30	.25 .22
Evergreen Blackberry .....	.35	.30 .25
Dewberry .....	.35	.30 .25

RASPBERRIES

Morrison (black) .....	.25	.20 .18
Indian Summer .....	.25	.20 .18
Newburgh and New Wash.20	.17 .15

STRAWBERRIES, single crop:

New Oregon, Red Heart and others05	.04 .03
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STRAWBERRIES, everbearing:

Rockhill15	.13 .12
Streamliner and Evermore ..	.06	.05 .04

MISCELLANEOUS

GOOSEBERRIES—Pixwell, 2 yr. 50c; 3 yr. \$ 1.00

CURRENT—Red Lake, each
2 yr. 50c; 3 yr. 1.00

ASPARAGUS—Mary Washington
Per 50 1.50

Per 100 2.50

RHUBARB—Red and sweet, each30

Per dozen 3.00

HEDGING

We can supply almost any kind of hedging: Lodense and California privets, barberry, etc. Also polyantha roses for borders.

Join the NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSN.

for a wealth of interest and information.

J. C. McDaniel, Secty., Dept. of Hort.

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LANDSCAPING

A fitting planting for your home or establishment is as important as paint.

We do landscape design. Write or call.